Will the UN Army Leave?

The UN troop contingent, now totaling 5,100 men (down from a high of about 17,000) is scheduled to pull out June 30. The various UN technical missions, along with the similar missions from the U.S., Belgium and France, are supposed to remain; and, indeed, the Congo could not possibly function without them. But how many of the persons attached to these will be willing to stay without the UN troops, who, in spite of their conspicuous

Abroad

lapses, are the only guarantee for the existing minimum of social order? The prospect that many of the civilians would leave with the troops suggests that new proposals will soon be put forward in the UN to finance another extension of the military presence.

ADEN

The Unnoticed War

The fighting in neighboring Yemen, formerly confined to the mountainous north, has been spreading also in the south. This means that tribesmen unrelated to the northern Zeidis—the traditional followers of the royal family—are joining the struggle against the republican regime that everyone now understands to be an Egyptian puppet. It is estimated that 30,000 Egyptian troops—nearly a third of the UAR army—are now pinned down in Yemen. The royalists have received virtually no aid from Saudi Arabia since the signing of the UN disengagement agreement last April, but the UN has done nothing to halt the reinforcement of Egyptian troops or the influx of Soviet supplies in support of the republicans.

SALISBURY

Decision Coming

When Prime Minister Winston Field returned from his February trip to London, he and his colleagues were forced to face the fact that negotiations with the British Government are getting nowhere. At the same time sabotage and violence have been increasing among the African nationalists. Many leaders of the white community have concluded that they should seize the initiative and make the break now, through a unilateral declaration of independence. They figure that the British Government, faced with the General Election and the Cyprus crisis, will not be in a position to do much; and that, apart from immediate neighbors, the rest of the world won't pay much attention. Moreover, there would be a psychological advantage in beating Nyasaland—scheduled for independence July 6—as well as Northern Rhodesia under the wire.

FORT-DE-FRANCE

MLZC

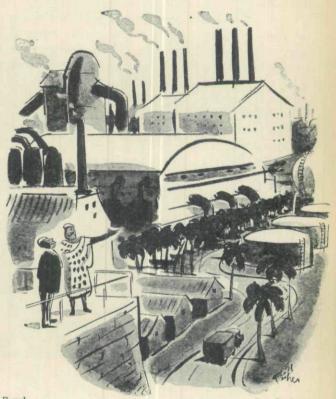
A new Communist-controlled apparatus (Mouvement pour la Libération de la Zone Caraïbe: MLZC) has appeared in the Caribbean theater, and is already active in the French Antilles, the Guianas, Venezuela and the Domini-

can Republic. The MLZC developed out of a French cover organization founded during the Algerian War to organize left-wing (Catholic and socialist) support of the FLN. It constructed some of the money-raising and underground-railroad networks that functioned in metropolitan France, and in the last two years of the Algerian war carried out an infiltration of the "Contingent" (draftees) sent to Algeria. The MLZC has under way a many-sided revolutionary activity in the Caribbean, ranging from gun-running to psywar. Staff offices in Paris and Algiers are now supplemented by a Havana command post. The MLZC's French connection strengthens the growing revolutionary ties among Algeria, sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean.

INNSBRUCK

High Cost of Ice

The Austrian taxpayer found out it takes a lot of schillings to play angel to a Winter Olympics. Item: ski jump, to accommodate 60,000 spectators (previous record at Innsbruck, 20,000). Item: ice stadium with 11,000 seats, costing \$3.2 million. Item: a 1,500 meter bobsled run that



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"American plant, Russian equipment, German assembly, Czech parts—all the fruit of our good old neutralist know-how."

will cost \$12,000 a year upkeep. Big item: "Olympic city," housing 5,500 guests. Plus streets, bridges, and a \$3.5 million air terminal at the Innsbruck airport, which handled only one flight a day throughout 1962. All in all, \$40 million was shelled out. The Vienna Presse commented: "Mayor Alois Lugger of Innsbruck was the Olympics' first gold medal winner."

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